

By Authority



Public School Examinations.

The annual examinations of the Public Day Schools in the district of Honolulu, will be held this year as follows:

SCHOOLS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

On Monday, July 15th, at Manoa, Waialae, and Kalia Schools.

On Tuesday, July 16th, at Kamae, Marquessville, and Moanalua Schools.

On Wednesday, July 17th, at the Pohnaia Girls' School and the Beretania Street Select School.

On Thursday, July 18th, at the Kanehuna (Royal) School and the Kalia-Haena School.

On Friday, July 19th, at the Fort Street School and the Kanihewa Schools.

SCHOOLS IN THE HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE.

On Monday, July 15th, at the Government School House at Kawaiahae, the Common Schools of Kamae, Kawaiahae, Pauoa, and Roma W.

And at Ewa, Waiakae and Koolau-Poko, Island of Oahu, as follows:

On Monday, July 15th, at Waiawa, Ewa.

On Tuesday, July 16th, at Paka, Waiakae.

On Wednesday, July 17th, at Kaneohe, Koolau-Poko.

On Thursday, July 18th, at Waiakae, Koolau-Poko.

On Friday, July 19th, at Hakipuu, Koolau-Poko.

The exercises, which are free to all, will begin at 9 o'clock A. M. on each of the days named, and the summer vacation will extend to Monday, the 7th of September next, on which date a new term will begin.

W. JAS. SMITH,

School Agent.

Office of the Board of Education,

June 12th, 1891.

2785 1378-31

Notice to Public Schools.

The regular annual examinations and reviews of classes in the Public Day Schools throughout the Kingdom, will be held this year, during the week that will end on FRIDAY, the 17th of July next; and the summer vacation of all Public Schools, will extend from that date, to MONDAY, the 7th of September next, on which date a new term will begin.

No Public School conventions will be held this year.

By order of the Board of Education.

W. JAS. SMITH,

Secretary.

Education Office, June 8, 1891.

2785 1378-31

Teachers' Examination.

Any person desirous of employment under the Board of Education can be examined by the Inspector-General on application to him when on tour. Examinations will be held in Honolulu, July 15th and 16th.

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,
Inspector-General of Schools,
Office of the Board of Education,
Honolulu, June 9, 1891.

2787 1378-31

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Honolulu, H. I., June 4, 1891.

Notice is hereby given to Depositors in the Postal Savings Bank that on and after July 1, 1891, the following rates of interest will be established:

	Per cent.
On Deposits not exceeding \$500	4 1/2
On Deposits above \$500 to \$2000	4
On Deposits exceeding \$2000	3 1/2
Under the Act approved August 6, 1890, Depositors can transfer their deposits not exceeding \$2500 to the Treasury, receiving in place of Postal Savings Pass Books, Government Bonds, bearing interest at Five per cent., payable in not less than Five or more than ten years from date of issue. The Bonds are free from all Government Taxes, and the interest payable semi-annually.	

H. A. WIDEMANN,
Minister of Finance.

POISONED BY A CEN-TIPEDE.

It Is Boiled in a Coffee-Pot With Fatal Effect.

A family of six persons by the name of Boulding, moving by wagon from Tennessee to Texas, camped on the line of Baxter and Boone counties in Arkansas, recently. They had coffee for supper, which was prepared in a tin vessel without a cover. Next morning Mrs. Boulding warmed over the coffee that had been left, of which she and two of the children drank freely.

Scarcely had the breakfast been finished when the entire party—father, mother and four children—were seized with the most excruciating pains. Their screams brought a neighbor to the rescue, who summoned a physician. When the doctor arrived the mother and two of the children were dead, and the other members of the family were only saved by the skill of the physician, who administered antidotes for poisoning.

Examination of the coffee revealed the fact that a mountain centipede had crawled into the coffee-pot during the night and had been boiled for breakfast.—[Memphis Appeal-Avalanche.]

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,

Counsellor-at-Law

Office in Cartwright Building, opposite Post Office, Honolulu, H. I.

2785 1379-41

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All transient advertisements and subscriptions must be prepaid.

Carriers are not allowed to sell papers, nor to receive payments from subscribers.

Single copies of the DAILY ADVERTISER or WEEKLY GAZETTE can always be purchased from the News Dealers or at the office of publication, 46 Merchants Street.

RATES—DAILY ADVERTISER, \$1.50 per quarter, or \$6.00 a year, WEEKLY GAZETTE, \$5.00 a year in advance.

Any subscriber who pays to the undersigned in advance, will receive one copy of the "Tourists' Guide" as a premium.

Ten Dollars reward will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing the Daily or Weekly left at the office or residence of subscribers.

Lengthy advertisements should be handed in during the day, to insure publication the next morning. Short notices received up to 10 P. M.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

H. M. WHITNEY, Manager.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

EST. MODUS IN REBUS.

10-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1891.

The national Kamehameha holiday of June 11th, established some twenty years since, to commemorate the dynasty, which was soon to lapse for want of an heir, passed off very creditably and to the enjoyment of those who took part in the various entertainments. The races and the picnic in the valley were reported by us, but want of space only prevented allusion to the railway excursions, which drew away five or six hundred from the "horrid" dust and heat of the city to the cool groves of Pearl City and other less pretentious resorts on the route of the road, which will each year be resorted to more and more, as they become better known. For health, rest and real pleasure to old and young, give us a holiday outing on the shady banks overlooking beautiful Pearl Harbor, and its charming islets, as sung by our Poet of Dulseattle.

Is a San Francisco paper of May 23d we notice among the imports received the following items: Coffee 9,570 bags, limes 670 boxes, tamarinds 38 boxes, pineapples 41 boxes and mangoes 56 boxes.

All these products grow and thrive in the Hawaiian Islands, indeed mangoes and tamarinds are absolutely wasted by the hundredweight, and so large a proportion of our limes are wasted that the remainder are sold at an abnormal price, but export there is none. Of the above imports into San Francisco the coffee came from Central America, Costa Rica and Guatemala probably, and all the fruits from Mexico. It is quite possible that those mangoes, tamarinds, etc., were packed as long as ours need be were we to export the same fruits to San Francisco instead of letting them become, as they often do in their season, a nuisance rotting on the ground. The collection and boxing of an experimental consignment might be worth somebody's attention.

On the 2d page will be found a composition written by one of the young ladies of Kawaiahae Seminary, at the recent exhibition. It is a brief sketch of the institution since its origin twenty-four years ago, and contains incidents not generally known. We regret that Miss Helen Pepon, the able principal, who has had charge during the past two or three years, and to whom much of its present efficiency is due, has resigned and returned to the States. Three others of the teachers, Misses Davis, Hoppin and Patch, have also resigned, and have or will leave soon for the States, though Miss Patch intends returning in the fall to reside and teach music, for which she has a peculiar gift, as has been demonstrated in the proficiency of her pupils the past year. This seminary has prospered very much the past year, and the young ladies who have had the advantage of tuition in it, have shown a remarkable advance in deportment, elocution and in the perfect harmony of their singing, which was noticeable more especially in the choruses that were sung at the exhibition. The dumbbell practice was very prettily executed; indeed it would be difficult to find fifteen young ladies (or young men either) in any other country go through a fifteen minutes' drill without missing a single move, as was done by these young Hawaiian amazons.

Miss Ida M. Pope, who has been an assistant teacher during the past year, takes charge of the seminary as principal.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

The ambition of the managers of the World's Fair at Chicago seems to grow by what it feeds on. Larger space, larger buildings, larger appropriations is the demand of every department.

One of the most interesting departments will be the live fish exhibit. This is in charge of Mr. Seal of the United States Fish Commission, and considered one of the foremost ichthyologists of the day, he having travelled all over the world looking for novelties in fishes and marine products generally. In a full statement, received by us in the last mail, from Mr. Seal, he proposes to

place in the central rotunda of the "Fisheries," three rows of aquaria, filled with live fish of every variety possible to obtain, and marine invertebrates as well. These are to be displayed, says the Chicago Tribune, in immense tanks ten feet wide, and four to seven feet in depth in the glass. They are to be ten, thirty or fifty feet in length according to the sizes of the specimens to be exhibited in them. Large tanks of 3,000 gallons capacity placed upon cars will be constructed and the fish can be conveyed in their own native element to the Fair grounds.

Already \$550,000 have been appropriated by the Fair Committee for the Fisheries Building, but it will take according to Mr. Seal's estimate quite \$50,000 in addition to this to carry out his somewhat ambitious designs.

Now is it not time that Hawaii began to make some preparations for her contributions to the Fair? Supposing it to be impracticable to place living Hawaiian fish in the Aquarium at Chicago, specimens of the occupants of the streams in the islands, and the seas which surround them, might be prepared dry, or in spirits.

The late Andrew Garrett painted for Dr. Wetmore of Hilo a large number of fishes and invertebrates, a list of which is given in Thrum's Annual for 1890.

To leave the subject of fishes and turn to the vegetable Kingdom. These islands are a very paradise to the fern-lover, and there are not wanting able and active collectors, as well as tasteful and delicate-fingered pressers, who could turn out a most beautiful exhibit of exquisitely pressed and daintily mounted set of ferns and wild flowers.

A collection of samples of island woods such as that exhibited some time ago by Mr. Thrum would attract the notice of furniture and cabinet makers.

The beautifully illustrated volume of the "Indigenous Flowers of the Hawaiian Islands," by Mrs. Sinclair, with Mr. Wilson's and Judge Dole's catalogue of Hawaiian birds, would help to illustrate the indigenous flora and fauna of the islands, and Mrs. Beckley's list of fishes and fishing gear, nets, hooks, etc., as manufactured and used in old times by natives before Captain Cook's time, all would tend to make an attractive show to visitors who perhaps would feel but little interest in samples of sugar and rice or even of okolehao.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Thursday, April 9th, was the last day of the great Convention held at Sydney for the purpose of drawing up a bill to be submitted to the Legislatures of each Australasian colony, who will vote yes or nay as to the adoption of the Act to be called the "Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia." Our readers will be able to see from the details we shall furnish how far the proposed Constitution is based upon that of the United States with State rights and Federal rights, and how far, especially on the formation and functions of the Cabinet, the usage of Great Britain has been followed.

The adoption of the bill was moved by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, who expressed his confident opinion that, as it now stood, the bill embodied the best Constitution which could at present be framed with any chance of acceptance.

Sir Henry Parkes (New South Wales) congratulated the delegates, in a brief farewell speech, on the work they had accomplished, and gave it as his opinion that all the colonies would be quite satisfied with the result which had been attained. Several of the delegates, mostly from the smaller colonies, doubted the wisdom of submitting the proposed Act to be passed on in its entirety by a yes or no vote; but a very large majority of the delegates were of opinion that to submit the proposal for "consideration" rather than for "approval," and to allow each colony to make as many amendments as it chose, would be to undo the whole work of conciliation and compromise which had occupied the Convention for six weeks. Sir George Gray (New Zealand) complained that plural voting was still allowed, but, on a motion being put, he was left the only one on his side of the question.

Each colony is to submit the adoption of the Act to its people by one of three ways. 1. A general election may be held, and the bill then be placed before the new Parliament; or 2, a special convention may be elected with power to decide this question only; or 3, the measure may be submitted directly to the people by means of a plebiscite.

Within six months of the passage of the measure the Act is to be proclaimed, and the Queen will then declare that the several colonies which have assented are united as the "Commonwealth of Australia."

The Legislature to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, to be called the Parliament.

The Governor-General to be appointed by the Queen.

There is to be a session of Parliament at least once every year. The Senate is to consist of eight members from each State, chosen by the Parliament of each State; Senators to be chosen for six years, one half to retire every three years. Qualification for Senator: Thirty years of age, an elector, five years resident in the Commonwealth. Naturalized

subjects, naturalized for at least five years.

Representatives to be chosen by the people of the several States, one to 30,000 people, but the minimum for any State to be four. Qualification for a Representative: Over 21 years of age, natural born or naturalized, a voter and three years' resident in the Commonwealth.

The life of the House of Representatives to be three years.

Members of both Houses to receive £500 a year.

Next follow thirty-two subjects on which the Parliament is to make the laws.

Money bills must originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may affirm or reject, but not amend.

The Governor-General to assent to all measures and have the power of reserving any bill for the Queen's approval.

The Queen in Council may disallow any bill within two years after its receipt.

The Executive power is vested in the Queen and exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative.

The Governor to be advised by an Executive Council of Ministers, whose number is not to exceed seven.

A Minister may sit in either House of Parliament.

The Governor-General is to be Commander-in-Chief of the naval and military forces.

The Supreme Court of Australia to consist of a Chief Justice and not less than four other Judges appointed by Parliament, and not to be removed unless upon an address from both Houses.

The Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal for Australia, but the Queen may grant leave to appeal to herself.

The States are to retain all the powers which they at present possess, except those expressly delegated, and their Constitutions to remain as they are unless altered by themselves.

These comprise all the chief points in the proposed Constitution of the great new Commonwealth of the south. A resolution was passed that it be recommended that as soon as the Constitution has been adopted by three Colonies, Her Majesty's Government be requested to take the necessary action to establish the Constitution in respect of those Colonies.

There only remained sundry formal votes of thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and officials of the Convention, which then broke up with three hearty cheers for the Queen.

For the Coast.

Not many passengers leave by the Zealandia this day. Up to Saturday noon the following named are the only ones registered as going: Mr. and Mrs. T. Campbell, Miss Campbell, W. A. Dier, Rev. W. A. Brewer, Miss Fanning, Miss Vida McCartney, Capt. Neilson, Miss Patch, O. B. Gunn.

The Electric Novelty.

Thomas A. Edison is in Chicago, and, speaking about the World's Fair, he said he had a novelty in view, although the details were yet hazy. His intention is to have a combination of phonography and electricity, so a man can sit in his parlor, see depicted on a curtain the forms of players in an opera or drama on a distant stage and hear the voices of the performers.

To Explore the Arctic.

The Academy of Natural Sciences will send an expedition to the Arctic Ocean. The expedition will sail from New York June 1st. The expedition to be headed by Lieutenant Peary, U. S. N., for the inland exploration of Greenland. Lieutenant Peary's expedition is to go out under the auspices of the Academy of Natural Sciences, and with the moral backing and patronage of several other eminent scientific societies. Peary has formulated a scheme for crossing the "ice blink" of Greenland on the line of his reconnaissance several years ago, and with the object of locating the northern terminus of Greenland and filling out the coast line, as there never have been practical explorations by water. The programme is to charter a steamer for the summer months. The passengers will consist of Lieutenant Peary and his band of six, a party of Northmen and a party of scientists appointed by the Faculty of Natural Sciences for the explorations through the Arctic seas. The latter party will consist of specialists in all branches of natural sciences.—[Phil. Record.]

The Telephone.—In Germany the telephone subscribers are estimated to number 31,325; in France, 9,487; in Great Britain, 20,486; in Russia, 7,585; in Italy, 9,189; in Austro-Hungary, 4,200; in Spain, 2,218; in Portugal, 800; in Switzerland, 6,570; in Belgium, 4,674; in the Netherlands, 2,872; in Denmark, 1,837; in Sweden, 12,684; in Norway, 8,390; The Berlin Boersen Courier estimates the number of subscribers in America at 1,000,000 and in all the world at 1,200,000.

For Nervous Exhaustion

Use Horstford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. H. C. McCor, Alcona, Ia., says: "I have used it in cases of dyspepsia, nervous exhaustion and wakefulness, with pleasant results. Also took it of great service in depressed condition of the system resulting from biliary derangement."

To those who need a pleasant Tonic for any kind of debility, we can recommend Clements' as the best. For sale by Hollister & Co.

SUGAR IN GERMANY.

Extracts from German Newspapers.

(Echo, May 14, 1891.)

The German Reichstag passed the Sugar Bill in third reading. For three years the export bounty will be 1.25 ms., and for two years 1 ms. Heretofore the bounty was 4.25 ms. (about \$1) for 50 kg. (about 110 lbs).

SPEECHES IN GERMAN REICHSTAG, APRIL 27TH, ON SECOND READING.

Freiherr von Maltzahn, Secretary of the Treasury—"Is it right to subsidize the unnatural growth of an industry against the laws of offer and demand? In 1871 the beetroot crop amounted to 2,000,000 tons, and in 1891 to 10,000,000 tons. This fact would not be deplorable if the increase was on sound basis. The export premium paid in 1877-78 amounted to about 2,000,000 marks; in 1881-82, 8,000,000; in 1887-8, 28,000,000; in 1888-89, 15,000,000; in 1889-90, 20,000,000; in 1890-91, 21,000,000. Total for thirteen years, 213,243,873 marks (about \$50,000,000). The industry cannot deny that this sum has been paid cash by the German taxpayers without equivalent."

Dr. Witte—"By means of our export premium, the world's market-price or sugar has been extraordinarily reduced; but not that alone, it has demoralized the prices. As soon as we pay no more bounty, the business will be on a sound basis."

Reichskanzler von Caprivi (Bismarck's successor)—"By continuing the present system, we will have an unhealthy increase of beet sugar factories on unfavorable grounds, and I might quote that an overdone sugar industry will hurt the general agriculture."

Representative Barth—"It is perfectly true that our export premiums reduce artificially the world's market value of sugar. So we receive less for our sugars than we would receive without premiums, and this loss is made good by the bounty. We must state that this is a nameless nonsense. This means that we take twenty millions from our taxpayers and make a present of them to the English people. The bounty is a foolishness, and I do not understand how anybody can wish the bounty to be continued for one day. The fact is, we have artificially demoralized the world's market-price. During 1890, in England, the sugar consumed was 1/4 cane sugar and 3/4 beet sugar; and of the total consumption of sugar, 45 per cent. was imported

from Germany. The price in England depends consequently on the price in Germany. April 29."

Dr. Witte—"We heard several talk about the American competition, but it is a fable; the whole American sugar industry is in the air and exists only on paper. There are only three American factories, which have a bare existence. By abolishing our bounty the World-market prices will be established on a solid basis. France cannot increase the production of sugar in spite of all high premiums. The limit has been reached."

R. Schrader—"The French Government will be compelled to reduce the bounty for financial reasons, if the export should become too large, and another unhealthy competition would be stopped."

(Berliner Tageblatt, April 28.)

In consequence of the bounty system the production of sugar has increased to about 1,300,000 tons, of which 500,000 tons have been consumed in Germany and 800,000 tons have been exported. Germany's sugar industry is the largest in the world; our beets are the best.

In Austria likewise the production of sugar has been stimulated by bounties (but this will be abolished by treaty between Germany and Austria.)

The Earth's Longitude.

It has been pointed out that the shifting of masses of air and water may explain the recently observed changes in the earth's axis of rotation. A German physicist, Herr Lamp, notes the displacement northward of the maxima of air-pressure in the tradewind region, and of ocean currents, as the sun rises in summer; and that the water passes back to the southern hemisphere as our winter approaches. It is calculated that the change observed in the latitude of Berlin (about five seconds) would be brought about by the movement of 2500 cubic metres of water from 30 degrees south latitude to 36 degrees north latitude, producing a rise in sea-level of only four inches. The reality of the oscillation of the axis is to be tested in different parts of the world—including the South Pacific—by further observations, and the result will be awaited everywhere with great interest.—S. J. Mercury.

THE ADVERTISER is the Paper for all classes; 50c. per month.

INTERESTING READING

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